1858. It still remains the only rust collection on this genus of hosts known for America.

Aureolaria virginica (L.) nom. nov. (*Rhinanthus virginicus* L. Sp. Plant. 603. 1753; *Dasystoma virginica* Britton, Mem. Torrey Club 5: 295. 1894). A common Scrophulariaceous plant of the northeastern United States, which bears aecia of *Puccinia Andropogonis* Schw.

Dasystephana spathacea (H.B.K.) nom. nov. (*Gentiana spathacea* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. Sp. Plant. 3: 173. 1818). A Mexican species, which bears the widely distributed rust *Puccinia Gentianae* Link.

Dasystephana Menzesii (Griseb.) nom. nov. (*Gentiana Menzesii* Griseb. Gen. Sp. Gent. 292. 1839). A Californian species, which bears the rust *Puccinia Gentianae* Link.

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BRYOLOGICAL NOTES

V. *Scapania nimbosa* from Norway

By A. LeRoy Andrews

Of the remarkable "Atlantic species" of the northwestern European coasts washed by the Gulf Stream, obviously relicts of an older flora, two Scapanias stand out sharply from their congeners. The one of wider distribution, commonly known as *Scapania planifolia* (Hook.) Dum., should according to Pearson bear the earlier specific name *S. ornithopodioides* (Dill.) Pears. It is known from various stations on the west coasts of the British Islands, from the Faroes and a few localities on the west coast of Norway. According to Müller* it is certainly identical with species known from isolated stations in Hawaii and the Himalayan region of India.† *S. nimbosa* Tayl. was hitherto known only from relatively few places on the western coasts of the British Islands.

* Rabenhorst, Kryptogamenflora, VI, 521. 1915. The author's earlier (1905) monograph of *Scapania* is not at present accessible to me.

† This conclusion is also accepted by Stephani, Species Hepaticarum, IV, 136f. 1910.

In the summer of 1907 the Norwegian bryologist, Herr B. Kaalaas, kindly permitted me to accompany him on a collecting trip on the western Norwegian coast in Romsdals Amt. His main purpose was to establish more definitely the northern limit of the Norwegian range of the "Atlantic species," many of which he had himself been the first to find in that country. While I was with him we found one new station for *S. planifolia*, by the lake Gusdalsvand in Vanelven, a point which we reached from temporary headquarters at Aaeim. Our most northerly operations, and the last before I was obliged to leave, began with a trip by water from Molde to the small fishing village on the low cape Bud. From there we walked to the little settlement of Farstad, as I remember, where we succeeded in finding quarters. It was Herr Kaalaas' idea to investigate from here particularly the high promontory of Stemshesten. We learned, however, of an area of limestone to the southward in the Tverfjeldene* and decided to divide our forces for the one day we had available, Herr Kaalaas investigating Stemshesten, while I tried to reach the marble of the Tverfjeldene. With the time consumed in going and coming, together with a certain amount of climbing, I was not able to make a thorough survey of the place, but did find a number of interesting bryophytes. Among them was a *Scapania* which I took from its general appearance to be *S. planifolia*, and it was so recorded by Kaalaas as the most northerly station for this species.† Müller‡ also records this as the northern limit of the species. On more careful examination my specimen proves, however, to be *S. nimbosa*. The descriptions of Macvicar§ with figures show two quite distinct species, and I have also been able to compare authentic material of both distributed by the English hepaticologist, W. H. Pearson, so that there is no question as to the identity of the plant. The record

* The gneiss of western Norway is varied by occasional outcrops of limestone (marble), which are in some cases large enough to support a distinctive calcicolous flora. We had previously driven from Molde to such a locality north of there containing a cave (Troldkirken), from which the Tverfjeldene are not far distant.

† Lat. 62° 56′ N. Untersuchungen über die Bryophyten in Romsdals Amt, 26. 1911.

‡ Loc. cit.

§ Handbook of British Hepatics, 368f. 1912.

represents a considerable extension of the limited range of *S. nimbosa*, which had been known only from the British Islands, and at the same time adds one to the list of "Atlantic species" known from Norway.

Ithaca, N. Y.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. W. A. Cannon, of the staff of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, reached San Francisco in the last week of April after an extended trip to Australia for the prosecution of his work on the root systems of desert plants.

A specimen of *Panicum urvilleanum* Kunth in the National Herbarium collected by W. L. Jepson (no. 6049) near Edom in the Colorado Desert, southern California, shows several spikelets bearing two sterile florets below the well-developed fertile floret. The florets resemble each other as to pubescence. The upper of the two is slightly longer and less pointed than the lower and has a well-developed palea. In the lower no palea has been observed, the lemma only being present. Sixteen other specimens from North and South America in the National Herbarium have been examined but in all the spikelets appear to be normal. So far as known this is the only species of *Panicum* showing a departure from the single sterile (or staminate) floret, characteristic of the tribe Paniceae. In *Lasiacis anomala* of the same tribe recently described* the spikelets normally bear two sterile florets, this being the first case known of the presence of a second sterile floret in any member of the Paniceae. In *Panicum amalurum* Hitchc. & Chase and in species of *Ichnanthus* the glumes are sometimes multiplied but in these there is no fertile floret, a terminal staminate floret only being present.—Katharine D. Kimball, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. Agric.

The New York Botanical Garden is at present engaged in the preparation of a descriptive guide to the collections in the economic museum. In the course of its preparation, we have found so many omissions of common and important articles that we are

* See Hitchcock, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 9: 35. 1919.